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The China Mail.

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HONGKONG MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1921.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Review of Cables to the China Mail)

STRAINING DISARMAMENT APPEALS

NOTABLE SPEECHES IN THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY DEBATE.

HERCULEAN FORCES OF MILITARISM

Geneva, October 2.

A very striking speech in the disarmament debate was made by M. Nolens, who was a colonel in the war. He told a story of a young soldier in his regiment whose dying words to him were: 'Vive France! He said many German heroes had similarly cried "Vive Germany!" Why should not the hope of all these heroes be realised? Why could not Germany and France live side by side in the great prosperous Pacific. Lord Robert Cecil, in a very interesting speech, declared that unless armaments were reduced lasting peace was impossible. He regretted that the convention of St. Germain with regard to the control of the arms traffic had not been ratified by the United States and urged the Washington Conference to take up the matter. He appealed to the workers of the world to help the League defeat the herculean forces of militarism. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THIS IS WHY.

At the inauguration of a monument in his honour at Sainte Hermine Vendee, M. Clemenceau in an eloquent speech on France's victorious, referring to the Treaty of Versailles, said that a scheme for assuring the peace of the world even to confine of the Far East was magnificent but the Pacific was far away, while the German frontier was close at hand. The Washington conference would have an opportunity of remedying obvious faults in the execution of the treaty. Nobody would refuse to consider the French question as on the same footing as the Pacific question. No ally would want for the sake of greater trade intercourse to favour the economic resurrection of Germany at the expense of France.

BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE'S WISHES.

London, October 2.

Speaking at a British Legion rally at Edinburgh, Earl Haig read a letter from President Harding replying to a letter from Earl Haig on behalf of the British Empire Service League representing 7,000,000 servicemen in the British Empire, wishing success to the Washington Conference. President Harding wrote that he greatly prized the support of an organisation holding such a unique and glorious place in the affections of people everywhere who cherish liberty and peace and progress.

BUDAPEST INVITED

VIENNA AND BUDAPEST INVITED TO NEGOTIATE.

Paris, October 2.

The Conference of Ambassadors has adopted the Italian Government's proposal to invite the Governments of Vienna and Budapest to send plenipotentiaries to Rome to conclude an agreement with regard to the armed conflict reports.

Paris, October 2.

According to Viennese reports the former Hungarian Premier Friedrich has proclaimed Western Hungary an independent state and is assuming a defiant attitude. Friedrich is said to have three divisions at his disposal.

Paris, October 1.

The Hungarian agency here denies the Viennese reports announcing the proclamation of an independent state in western Hungary. Friedrich is actually at Budapest.

SUDAN RISING.

INSURGENTS LOSE SIX HUNDRED KILLED.

Cairo, October 2.

Six hundred insurgents were killed at Nyala on September 30. The British casualties were sixty-one.

[A Khartoum message dated Sept. 30, stated:—A fanatic named Abdullah L. Boghayer collected a following and attacked Nyala, south of Darfur on Sept. 26. Mounted infantry and police repulsed the attack. The tribesmen lost heavily. Abdullah is reported to have been killed. Monsill of the Sudan civil service, Captain H. Chown, army veterinary corps, attached to the Sudan Government, and three civil employees were killed. The rising was purely local and had no political significance. The situation is well in hand.]

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

PROSPECTS OF SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION BRIGHTEN.

Peshawar, October 2.

A message from Kabul bears out the impression mentioned in September 28. It is understood that the prospects for a satisfactory conclusion of the Indo-Afghan negotiations has brightened.

[A Simla message dated September 28, stated:—Ghulam Siddiq, a member of the Afghan mission to Europe, has returned to Kabul. His arrival is expected to influence the Indo-Afghan negotiations in view of the experience he has gained in Europe and elsewhere.]

CANADIAN POLITICS.

GENERAL ELECTION IN DECEMBER.

Ottawa, October 2.

The Cabinet has recommended the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament. A general election will be held at the beginning of December.

A GERMAN KING DEAD.

FORMER RULER OF WURTEMBERG.

Stuttgart, October 2.

The death is announced of the former King of Wurttemberg.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/11 5/8

To-day's opening rate 2/11 5/8

AT THE INTERPORT

ALLEGED THEFT OF SILVER CIGARETTE CASE.

A coolie, employed temporarily at the V.R.C., was charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with the theft of a silver cigarette case, the property of Mr. H. A. Caskin. Accused said that he found the case on the stand at the side of the bath. That was at 2 a.m., on Sunday. He wanted to hand the case to the Secretary, Mr. W. W. Mitchell, but could not find him in the dance hall. He then went to the bathhouse and showed the case to some of the folk, who advised him to go home and bring the case back in the morning. He was to have returned to work at 8 a.m., but overslept until 7.10, and in his hurry to get back to the Club, forgot the case. When Mr. Mitchell mentioned the matter to him, he admitted that he had found it, and offered to go home for it.

Mr. Caskin said that he left the case on a chair in the dance hall, and not on the stand. When he returned to his seat after a dance, the case was gone.

Inspector Clark said that when Mr. Mitchell questioned the accused, he at first produced an empty Westminister cigarette tin, and when pressed about the silver case, admitted that he had it at home. Mr. Mitchell detained him and sent for the police. The witness went down to the Club, and accused took him to his house and there produced the case. It was in a glass jar on a shelf above his bed. It was not in any way concealed.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in police custody until tomorrow morning. In the meantime he is to take the police to the Club and point out the man to whom he alleged he showed the case. The Magistrate directed that Mr. Mitchell should also be asked to attend Court to give evidence.

STOLE TO GAMBLE.

VISIT TO MACAO CUT SHORT.

A man employed by a Chinese firm in Bonham Strand was charged before Magistrate Lindell this morning with the misappropriation of two bales of dressed leather, the property of the firm.

Inspector Murphy said that the accused was given the bill of lading to take delivery of the goods at the godown. He then sold the leathers, worth \$450, for \$20 and went to Macao with the money. He absconded on September 22, was arrested in Macao on the 29th, and brought back here on the following day.

The Magistrate: Who bought the leathers from him?—The man cannot be found.

Proceeding the Inspector said that on the 30th, the accused took him to a house near the Kooking Theatre and in an unoccupied cubicle there, the leathers were recovered. Apparently there had been some difficulty in disposing of them.

The accused said that he had old parents in the country to support. Business was slack and money scarce, and he stole the leathers to raise money to give his people.

The Magistrate: Where are your parents?—In Hokkaido.

And you were going to them in Hokkaido by way of Macao? You really went to Macao to gamble with the money?—Yes.

Two months' hard labour.

The Registrar of the Hongkong University announced that the Hewitt Memorial Scholarship, founded by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, of the value of \$300 per annum, will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination to be held on November 28, 1921.

Charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with having snatched a pair of gold and silver bangles from the wrist of a lady, which was being carried on its mother's back in Yau-ma-tei yesterday, a small Chinese boy who did not look much older than 10 years of age, coolly admitted the offence, and said that he was 19 last year. He received three months' hard labour.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

OUR "KEY" INDUSTRIES.

LONDON, October 1st.
The Safeguarding of Industries Act comes into operation to-day. Its immediate effect is to impose upon certain imported goods, the manufacture of which is regarded as a "key" industry, a duty of one-third their value. The new duty will apply to six thousand articles coming within the scope of nine "key" industries.

LONDON, October 1st.
The Finance Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has decided to request the Board of Trade to remove synthetic camphor from the list of dutiable articles under the Safeguarding of Industries Act. They declare that it will take months, perhaps years, to install the necessary plant to produce camphor and obtain the raw material from Japan.

UNEMPLOYED RIOT.

LONDON, October 1st.
A large number of unemployed men marched to the Police-station, ostensibly to demand the release of their arrested leaders, while a crowd was preparing to rush the station.
The Police suddenly emerged and charged the crowd. Violent rioting ensued, in the course of which twelve persons were injured and twelve were arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE.

LONDON, October 1st.
The revenue for the quarter ended September 30th was £222,000,000, compared with £200,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.
The revenue for the six months ended September 30th was £400,000,000, compared with £380,000,000 for a similar period in 1920.

AT RISK LOAN.

CHICAGO, October 1st.
The American financial representative of Daily Britain announces the suspension of the collection of funds for the use of Ireland also the preparation of an Irish loan of twenty million dollars in November.

REACTORARY PLOTINGS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, October 1st.
In the Reichstag a Chancellor severely reprimanded the German Nationalists, declaring their maneuvers were not conducive to the country's welfare in the present crisis and that their attitude of aloofness was detrimental to Germany's foreign policy.
Reactorary plotings are even more serious than was feared. Secret organizations have been discovered, stretching from Baden to Upper Silesia, aiming at the overthrow of the Constitution. The organizations, although not yet definitely known, recently endeavored to accomplish another Kapp insurrection. The Chancellor declared to give further details is as the problem is under investigation. He appealed to Germans to protect the Republic from downfall.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The most important debate was on the subject of the reduction of armaments. Lord Robert Cecil, in presenting the report, eloquently urged the members of the League to give the support of the whole world in their efforts to secure a reduction of armaments.
Mr. Dixon of Australia, declared that the Assembly had great hopes of the Washington Conference but asked, if the Conference proved unsuccessful, was the Assembly prepared to pursue the matter?
M. Nollet of France declared that no one desired peace more than France because she had suffered most. He added: "We want to live peacefully with the Germans. Mutual disarmament has already been accomplished by France, but France desires security for her people."
Mr. Fisher of Great Britain, in his speech, declared that the League of Nations was the only basis of peace. He declared that the League of Nations was the only basis of peace. He declared that the League of Nations was the only basis of peace.

Lord Robert Cecil wound up the debate with another eloquent appeal and the Assembly unanimously adopted the report.
PARIS, October 1st.
The League of Nations disarmament committee, at which the former French Premier, M. Viviani, is president, is to prepare a complete disarmament plan to be submitted to all nations after it has had the League's approval.

MOBILE RISING.

SIMLA, October 1st.
Addressing the Council of State, the Secretary said the latest reports showed that the Monipahs were fighting a large number of men. Their resistance was gathering and their guerrilla tactics likely to prolong the military operation. It was impossible, therefore, to hasten the withdrawal of military law.
The situation at Melattur is most serious. Rebels are offering the Hindus the natives of death or Islam; if they refuse, they are ordered to dig their graves; then, if they still refuse to be killed, they are shot and dropped in the grave. Complete Swaraj has been demanded. Hindus are fleeing. Two thousand refugees have arrived in Melattur.

INDIAN AGITATORS.

KARACHI, October 2nd.
A. B. Brothers and the other Non-cooperators mentioned on September 1st have been committed for trial. The court generally supported Mohammed Ali Jinnah's statement and referred to the policies, which the magistrate had followed.

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THE CENSUS.

BRITAIN'S 42,767,530
POPULATION.

NEARLY 2,000,000 SURPLUS WOMEN.

The first official figures of the census taken on June 19th were issued in mail week. The population of Great Britain—England, Scotland and Wales—now is 42,767,530, an increase of 1,526,134 over the 1911 figures.

The outstanding features of the census are:
Largest population ever recorded.
Smallest increase on record. The 1911 figures were 3,831,450 in excess of 1901.

Surplus of 1,526,134 women, 563,762 more than in 1911.
London and Industrial Lancashire decreasing.

Increases in many seaside places.
Fewest births since 1911.
The war's effects are seen in the smallness of the total increase in the larger preponderance of women, and in the falling-off in births, while the fact that the census was taken in the holiday season may account for part at least of the seaside towns' swollen populations.

THE WOMEN.

WHERE THEY PREDOMINATE.

This report, which will later be followed by others dealing with occupations, ages, housing, and so forth, deals only with the general enumeration and classification into sexes, but contains some very interesting information on three points.

In 1901, when the census was first taken, the total population of England and Wales was 8,892,736. In 1881 it had increased to 15,914,148; in 1861 to 25,974,439; in 1841 to 32,527,843; in 1911 to 36,070,492; and this year to 42,767,530. This is the highest population ever recorded, but the rate of increase every ten years shows on the whole a steady decline as the population grows larger. The excess of women to men has shown a steady increase, but the difference has never been so marked as in the last period. While the male population increased in that time by 676,000, the increase in females was more than 1,225,000, and the proportion of females to males in Great Britain rose from 1,050 to 1,000 in 1911 to 1,003 to 1,000 in 1921.

The preponderance is greatest in England, where there are now 1,101 women to every 1,000 men, while in Scotland there are 1,076 and in Wales only 1,002.

The following table shows the proportion of women to men in Great Britain in the last three censuses:

	1921.	1911.
Women	22,336,907	21,078,949
Men	20,430,623	19,784,447
Surplus		
Women	1,906,284	1,292,502
1901.		
Women	19,087,576	
Men	17,902,368	
Surplus		
Women	1,185,210	

In England the surplus women number 1,710,356 and have increased from 1,202,694 in 1911 and 1,072,228 in 1901. In Scotland there are now 157,482 more women than men, compared with a surplus of 143,226 in 1911 and of 124,563 in 1901. In Wales the surplus of 10,446 women has been converted from a surplus of 23,418 men in 1911 and a surplus of 1,611 men in 1901.

Among the county boroughs Earningsley has only 156 more women than men, but in Bath there are nearly 10,000 more, while in Birmingham there are 49,722 more, in Liverpool 35,818 more, and in Manchester 40,231 more. In Newcastle-on-Tyne there is a surplus of 6,563 women and in Plymouth 1,465.

In a few towns men predominate. For instance, in Rotherham there are 1,465 more men than women, in St. Helens 2,621 more men than women, in Barrow-in-Furness 1,672 more men than women, in Grimsby 215 surplus men, while Newport (Monmouthshire) has only 71 more men than women.

RURAL AND MINING AREAS.
The predominance of females is apparently smallest in rural areas, where there are only 1,025 women to every 1,000 men; and in counties associated with the mining industry. In Durham, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, and Monmouthshire there are actually fewer women than men. Sussex and Surrey lead the way with 1,273 and 1,187 women respectively to every 1,000 men.

The returns also reveal the interesting fact that the migration from the country to towns which was so marked in the last half of the last century has almost ceased.

BIG TOWNS MUCH BIGGER.
Big towns have increased in population much more rapidly than the smaller ones in proportion to their size. Half the population of England and Wales, in fact, lives in the 60 largest towns, and the following show big increases—

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1921. 1911. Increase:

Blackpool	99,640	60,746	38,894
Southend	106,021	70,676	35,345
Hendon	56,014	38,806	17,208
Coventry	128,205	106,349	21,856
Espsbourne	62,030	42,542	19,488
Barrow-in-Furness	74,254	63,770	10,484
Bournemouth	91,770	79,183	12,587
Wallasey	90,721	78,504	12,217
Margate	46,475	28,458	18,017

The inclusion of so many seaside resorts in this table suggests that at the period during which the census was taken many people were on holiday, more especially as there are actual decreases in some cases in adjacent industrial areas such as Blackburn, Bury, and other Lancashire towns whose people go to Blackpool. Apart from these London, Norwich and Bradford are notable as showing an actual decline in population.

Battersea (London) is notable as having almost a fixed total population for the last 30 years, having been 168,907 in 1891 and 167,593 this year. Since 1901 there has been a fall of 60.

In addition to the County of London, the population decreased in eight other county areas, the most notable being Cornwall and Shropshire, and in Rutland, where there was a loss of 1,978 persons. The population of Greater London, 7,476,168, shows an increase of 224,810 as compared with 659,756 in the preceding inter-censal period. The greatest proportional increase is shown in Kingsbury (Middlesex) with an increase from 621 to 1,856.

On the other hand, the administrative County and City of London (the inner ring which does not include the outer suburbs included in Greater London) shows an actual decrease in population of 38,426, the new total being 4,483,249. The decrease is mainly due to migration to the outer suburbs. Fifteen of the metropolitan boroughs show increases; thirteen of the City have declined. The greatest increase was in Woolwich—viz., 19,027 (due to the influx of war workers)—the population now being 140,403; and the most serious decline in Stepney—viz., 30,066, bringing the population down to 249,738. The greatest decrease is, however, shown in the City itself, where there was a fall of 5,551 in the population to 13,709.

BIRMINGHAM'S 919,438.

SECOND LARGEST CITY IN ENGLAND.

The largest increase of population was in Wales; then follow in order the central counties of England; the northern counties, London and the

NOTICES

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	1921	1911	Inc.
Salisbury	234,150	231,357	2,793
Plymouth	209,337	207,449	1,888
Cardiff	200,282	182,259	18,023
Croydon	190,877	169,551	21,326
The figures do not include Glasgow, which claims to be the second largest city in the kingdom. An analysis of the Scottish figures will be issued subsequently. Ireland was not included in the Census.			
Between 1915-18 the fall in the birth-rate was heavier than anything previously experienced, but since the end of the war large increases have been recorded.			
The report further shows that the population of the Isle of Man had increased from 52,016 to 60,238, while that of Jersey had fallen from 51,898 to 49,494, and that in Guernsey the population had declined from 45,001 to 40,120.			
A rough estimate places the total number of emigrants from England and Wales during the 10 years at 630,000.			

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Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.

60, Des Voeux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTH.

HERMITAGE.—On September 24, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Hermitage, a son.

MARRIAGE.

DOVE-GODFREY.—On September 24, 1921, at Shanghai, William George Dove, M.C., late Captain the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dove of Eatham, Kent, to Dorothy Catherine, only daughter of Mr. Charles Henry Godfrey and the late Mrs. Godfrey, Shanghai.

DEATH.

BARNER.—On September 24, 1921, at Shanghai, Frances L. Garner, of the Shanghai Public School, 48 years.

The China Mail.

POST, JOURNAL, PUBLISHED SERVICE

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, OCT. 3, 1921.

SANITARY AND SANITATION.

When all things were made, included vegetation for the use of man and it was not a part of the natural state that the fruits of the earth should be enjoyed, and no recompense for that earth from which such crops came. In other words, it is a natural state that that which came from the soil should be returned to the soil, down even to the dead body of the consumer.

Now, then, is the basis of our objection to the scheme of sewage disposal at last week's meeting of the Sanitary Board. As things are, now

the excrement of over half a million people of this Colony is being put to its proper and beneficent use—the fertilization of the soil; and hundreds of people on the mainland wait eagerly the odorous cargo which means work and life to them, and in turn the filling of our market stalls. Reference was made to the aesthetic side of this question, and we ask: Which is the more gladsome sight? the smiling green of the country side or the sterility of the desert? It was also stated by our exceedingly able Medical Officer that dry earth could not be got. No, if the methods of the sanitarians were carried to their logical conclusion, such a thing as humus would be impossible, the biological processes inherent in the soil having nothing to work upon.

Let us examine the objections to the present system. First we have the typhoid fever disseminated by flies. It was admitted that the properly covered commode of the European kept flies out. Well, then, provide properly covered apparatus for the Chinese. Or, if the public latrine be pointed to as an example where this could not be done, it should become the duty of an attendant to see each bucket is kept sprinkled with earth. Let the Government select a hill—the red earth of it is better than anything for this purpose, and the hill, instead of being eventually dumped into the harbour, will become a part of a garden—the finest thing in nature. The aesthetic side of the question leaves us unmoved; and over the question of smells, Dr. Pearce is apparently in agreement with Montaigne that a "stink" is not necessarily harmful.

What are we offered? An extremely expensive and complicated system, whereby a valuable product, fixed nitrogen really, is to be discharged somewhere and wasted. Another scheme of water supply will have to be adopted, also a host of

officials to supervise these matters. And will there be no attendant dangers? Is there no risk of contamination to the water service? Can an absolutely perfect system of drainage and sewerage be guaranteed? And who shall say if the typhoid danger be ever eliminated, which we very much doubt, other diseases will not take its place—diphtheria, for example? Engineers and sanitary experts will look upon this line of argument; but, in those abominations fixed in the large blocks of offices in Central, and called sanitary conveniences are the best they can do for us, we may be pardoned if we remain sceptical.

Victor Hugo's classical lament over the barbaric waste of manorial conveniences from the sewers of Paris has been recalled by the Daily Press. Listen also to these prophetic words of Leibniz written half a century ago: "Nothing will more certainly consummate the ruin of England than a scarcity of fertilisers—if means scarcity of food. It is impossible that such a sinful violation of the divine laws of Nature should for ever remain unpunished, and the time will probably come for England sooner than any other country, when with all her wealth in gold, iron and coal, she will be unable to buy one thousandth part of the food which she has during hundreds of years thrown recklessly away."

We quote Professor Vivian Pore as well: "Let us remember...there is nothing in bread which is not absorbed from the soil, and unless the abstracted nitrogen is returned to the soil, its fertility must ultimately be exhausted."

The produce of sewage farms and deodorised fertilisers from the sludge of sewage tanks is a negligible quantity—a mere scratch on the surface of the earth, so to speak. It is the sole output of sanitary advisers dominated by stereotyped ideas, and careless of our food supply. The more enthusiastic among them, to secure a trifling diminution in the mortality of one disease, seem quite ready to "make a solitude and call it peace."

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

Just exactly what Mr. Lloyd George expects or hopes his proposed conference in London between the Government and Sinn Fein will produce it is a little difficult at the moment to divine. Neither the Government nor Sinn Fein will give the smallest real concession on the one point that makes a successful conference impossible—Ireland's tenuous claim to negotiate as a sovereign power. The terms under which the London conference will be held on October 10 give ample proof that both the Premier and Mr. De Valera are still quibblers. Only a day ago we had Mr. Lloyd George, almost in the same breath that he proposed a conference, obstinately emphasizing that the Government's stand regarding the independence claim was unalterable. Mr. De Valera had been even more emphatic in expressing determination not to negotiate until his republic was admitted. Had not both leaders shifted their ground—the one in slurring his previous "unalterable" demand that the independence claim be abandoned, and the other in accepting the invitation after declaring his resolute intention to negotiate on no terms not recognising Ireland as a sovereign state—both these attitudes would have been equally culpable if they had been allowed to remain fatal barriers to negotiation, as both could readily and without any loss to either side find easy adjustment. The Premier's attitude completely ignored historical precedent. Scotland and Sweden, to name but two countries, entered the council chamber independent states and emerged partners in unions. Why should not Ireland? The Premier was further to blame for his obstinate refusal to appreciate the dilemma in which Dail Eireann found itself as a result of his intransigence, that Ireland shall abandon her claim of independence. How can these delegates whom he wishes to meet as "spokesmen" of the people they represent accept an invitation that forces them to renounce the republic to which they have sworn allegiance? Dail Eireann, on the other hand, would be equally culpable if it allowed obstinate adherence to the attitude defined in this query to ruin negotiation prospects. What the people have done they can undo, and having elected Dail Eireann the government of an independent republic they can also vote it from its oath. It would therefore have been the manifest duty of the Dail to take a pliable line on the Lloyd George proposals. Rejection would have meant no harm if no good, but acceptance would have enabled the Sinn Fein delegates to enter the conference on the Premier's terms. Once assembled in solemn convocation it seems unthinkable that some solution of this thorny problem would not be found—full Dominion status, with safeguards if necessary, or a measured independence under the protection, for a period of years anyway, of Great Britain. One side had to take the first step towards that conference.

How easy for the Premier to wash his hands of the problem, and since he has already failed, Mr. De Valera as "the great chief" of the majority of the Irish race, meet him in a spirit of generous conciliation and give a new atmosphere to the negotiations. So easy indeed that we begin to take this great "step long ago." And the reason we find it political. If he is anxious now to have a conference "where we meet your delegates as the spokesmen of the people you represent," why did he abruptly cancel the proposed Inverness conference? If he can meet these men now how much better could he have met them before delay and recrimination had revived the bitterness and depression lost in the first great relief of the truce. Whatever his reason for cancelling the Inverness conference the Premier made a serious political mistake and none now realises it better than himself. Perhaps he gave heed to the clamant voice of the irresponsible press, perhaps he believed De Valera did not risk a breach that would remove the "horror" in Ireland, or perhaps it was mere obstinacy. Whatever the reason for his precipitous action, he is now anxiously endeavouring to repair the damage, so "anxiously indeed that he can think of no more plausible excuse for a conference than a desire "to meet your delegates as the spokesmen of the people," they represent. Obviously conditions are no more favourable to-day for a conference than the day when Sinn Fein was invited to Inverness. True, Ireland and Great Britain itself too, have seen no more of the bloody warfare that preceded the truce, but many hot and reckless words have not made the task any less difficult. But the Premier is faced with a political necessity and his opportunity is easier now than General Smuts has returned to South Africa claiming none of the credit rightly his for making the Irish truce possible. A general election cannot long be evaded: it is inevitable. If the Irish negotiations succeed the Government will naturally go to a grateful country for re-election; if they fail the Government must seek the views of the people on a civil war issue. Realising that he cannot go to the country as the man who settled the disarmament question the Premier would rather accept any possible compromise than go to the country as the man who failed to settle the Irish question—a ter General Smuts had given him the truce as a gift. Mr. De Valera is also faced with a political necessity. His heroism about fighting to the last man, uttered in the first flush of success in reflecting the truce, no doubt were, Celtic hyperbole, with prospects of immediate peace still bright, but it is reasonable to suppose that they would be cold comfort for a blood weary country faced with—and these are the Lord Chancellor's own words—"hostilities on a scale never hitherto undertaken against Ireland." It is in this political necessity that the only hope of solution lies at the moment. Thus driven by implacable circumstances, the Premier and Mr. De Valera, jointly or singly, will find a way to effect a compromise which must surely bring peace to two much troubled lands.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony on Friday.

Sir Eric and Lady Stuart Taylor returned to the Colony by the China Mail steamer "Nile" this morning.

Capt. E. Walker has gone master of the s.s. "Hatching," replacing Capt. A. H. Stewart who is going home on leave.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough advertise particulars of a quantity of furniture to be auctioned, to-morrow afternoon.

The management of the World Theatre has invited 80 top actors and actresses to witness the great production "The Symbol of Sacrifice," to-night at 9.15 p.m.

The s.s. "John Sanderson" made her first appearance in Hongkong yesterday afternoon when she arrived from Souchabaya with a cargo consisting mainly of sugar. She is a steamer of 2080 tons and her owner is Mr. H. M. H. Nemaize.

Two stowaways who were found hiding in a coal bunker on board the Blue Funnel steamer "Antiochus" the day after she left Singapore were presented at the Police Court on Saturday. Mr. G. G. N. Timson, who presided on behalf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the local Blue Funnel agents, presided for a heavy penalty mentioned that 26 stowaways had been detected and handed over to the police before the vessel left Singapore and it looked as though someone was making a business of it. Both men were sentenced to six weeks' jail with hard labour.

SPECIAL CABLES.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

CHINESE DELEGATES LEAVING SHANGHAI TO-DAY.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 3. Several members of China's delegation to the conference at Washington on Pacific policy are now in Shanghai. They sail to-day for America.

SAILED FOR HONGKONG.

ROCKEFELLER AND SHANGHAI'S POLO PLAYERS.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and party, also Shanghai's intercontinental polo team, left on Saturday for Hongkong by the "Empress of Russia."

HOSPITAL FOR WANCHAI.

A CHINESE SCHEME.

Schemes for building a modern hospital at Wanchai were discussed at a meeting, attended by many wealthy Chinese, that was held at the Tung Wah Hospital on Saturday afternoon.

The idea was mooted more than a year ago by a number of people in Wanchai who felt that the district's poor ought to have a hospital nearer at hand than the Tung Wah. As a beginning they rented a house in Queen's Road East and there free medical treatment is at present being given.

Mr. Ho Kwong, who presided at Saturday's meeting, pointed out that a big sum of money would be needed for the project and he appealed to charitable disposed merchants in Hongkong to loosen their purse strings. He mentioned that financial support to the extent of \$30,000 had already been promised that was not enough.

Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. S. W. Tao and Mr. Chow Shou son were appointed patrons of the new hospital.

Mr. Sun Tai said that one problem was to overcome the firmly rooted prejudice of the Chinese against foreign medical treatment. At the free dispensary in Queen's Road East more than 150 patients were treated daily.

It was mentioned that a suitable site for the new hospital was available near the Coffee Plantation and it was decided to organize a big subscription campaign at an early date. Subscriptions were invited at Saturday's meeting and in half an hour a sum of \$34,000 was promised.

FORTHCOMING LECTURES.

DR. H. T. HODGKIN'S VISIT TO HONGKONG.

Our advertising columns announce a series of meetings to be addressed by Dr. H. T. Hodgkin on some arresting subjects, which should have an appeal to all.

Two of the meetings are to be held in St. Andrew's Hall and one at the Helena May Institute, and at these questions at the close of the address are invited.

At the Sunday mass meeting to be held in the Theatre, H. E. The Governor has kindly promised to take the chair and the subject of the address will be "The Salvaging of Civilization." Dr. Hodgkin possesses an agreeable personality and is a speaker of power. He has been doing a considerable amount of lecturing in Great Britain, on the continent of Europe, in America, and more recently in the Far East on Social and International reconstruction and is known as a writer on these subjects. The meetings are under the chairmanship of some of the Colony's best known citizens, and are organized by a committee of professional and business gentlemen under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Victoria. It only remains to add that the meetings are open to men and women, and are free.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold opens the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germ. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and they will not have to suffer at home. It is a clean-cut, safe, and sure remedy, which forms a child's throat and a cold, and sometimes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. Top sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

HAD MACAULAY BEEN HERE.

WHAT HE MIGHT HAVE WRITTEN.

The Yellow Dragon (Queen's College Magazine for September) reprints some excellent pastiches by "A.H.C.", in which various well known poets are made to discuss the Moon Festival. This one (by Macaulay) is a good example:

No, Children, sound the joy note.
Come, schoolboys let's be gay!
In every home, where'er we roam,
A feast is kept to-day.
To-day the doors and houses
Are hung with lanterns all,
And pumeloes and moon cakes
On sale on every stall.
Each Chinaman's in purple
And dons his gala "sham"
To circle round the city
In motor car and tram.
While evening follows morning
And West opposes East
The birthday of Diana
Is China's greatest feast.

HAWKED TO COURT.

SELLING AND GETTING BEANS.

A Chinese was charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with having hawked without a licence, and assaulted a Chinese constable to evade arrest. Defendant claimed that the constable assaulted him and tore his singlet. The constable was not in uniform and did not tell him he was a policeman. That was why he struggled. As soon as the constable invited him to go with him to the station, he no longer resisted and went quietly.

The constable, C. C. 78, said that accused was hawking broad beans in Jubilee Street. When he saw witness, he picked up the bucket and ran into Weitsun Laffe. The witness followed and caught him. The accused struck the witness on the chest and called two other hawkers to help him. The witness blew his whistle and the other men ran away. The accused lay on the ground and refused to carry his bucket. Another constable came in reply to the whistle and took charge of the accused while the witness carried the bucket to the station.

Accused was fined \$4 or 7 days on the first charge, and \$3 or a further seven days for assaulting the constable.

HELD UP BY PIRATES.

Carrying a valuable cargo worth about \$5,000 a big cargo junk left Kishik, up Swatow way, at the beginning of September with a crew of thirteen. When she arrived in Hongkong on Saturday her crew numbered one less and she had no cargo at all. She had been held up en voyage by pirates who had ransacked the vessel after killing one of her crew and wounding three others.

From the report made to the police it appeared that the junk was surrounded early in the morning of September 23 near Samun by a flotilla of small boats each carrying a squad of pirates armed with rifles and revolvers. After firing a fusillade at the junk the pirates scrambled on board and overpowered the crew. Then after they had taken everything worth taking they rowed away to a junk that was waiting for them some distance away. The three wounded men have been taken to hospital.

VERY BROAD HUMOUR.

Facing Pedder Street, very conspicuously, is a large board with large letters, saying to the motoring community, "Be sure you get Shell." Some wag has painted out the initial letter of the last word this week end. If his identity is discovered, he will probably get something other than applause.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the local American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 11.20 a.m. to-day:—
Typhoon in about 145 deg. Long. E. 10 deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

A Chinese dentist named Fung Wei-sun was called upon at the Police Court on Saturday to answer a charge of having had in his possession 26,000 dutiable cigarettes and 27 bottles of dutiable brandy. Mr. M. K. Lo, appearing for the defence, produced evidence that the cubicle in which the goods were found was sub-let to another man who had moved in a few days before the premises were raided by C. P. O. Watt and Magistrate Randall decided to discharge the defendant.

LIARS ALL.

SEA COOK'S STORY.

DOESN'T GO DOWN.

"From first to last" declared the Puisse Judge (Mr. J. B. Wood) at the Summary Court this morning, "I don't believe any of the witnesses." His Honour made the observation in connection with a case in which a ship-cook named Wong Fook claimed from the Kung Tai firm and Cheng Cheuk its "missing" partner, a sum of \$80 being money deposited, or alternatively, money lent.

For the plaintiff Mr. C. F. Mason said that Wong Fook was formerly a cook on the s.s. "China." On July 11 he deposited \$80 with the defendants and got a receipt for it. They had afterwards refused to give him back the money. The question was as to whether it was a receipt for a deposit or for repayment of a loan.

There was a brief debate as to whether or not the receipt, being unstamped, could be used as evidence. Mr. Mason submitted that he could tender it, but Mr. Vaux, who appeared for the defence, took the opposite view. Mr. Vaux urged that it was the plaintiff's duty, to get it stamped, but Mr. Mason argued that the defendants were "criminally liable." His Honour settled the point by definitely rejecting the document as evidence.

Mr. Mason: May I stamp it now? His Honour: No, you must present your case without it. In his evidence the plaintiff said that he deposited the money in order to have four passages to Singapore. In reply to His Honour, he said that he did not get the passages and that the fare to Singapore cost \$20.

Mr. Vaux said he thought it cost \$12 and His Honour said he believed \$9 was the figure. A witness who described himself as a "caterer" gave evidence and then Cheng Cheuk told his story. He said that the plaintiff asked him for a loan of \$50 explaining that his wife was sick and that he had had no work to do for some time. Witness lent him \$80 which Wong Fook returned within ten days. Witness then gave him a receipt for the repayment.

After corroborative evidence had been offered by the accountant of the defendant firm, His Honour expressed the view that neither side had spoken the truth and that the money was probably lost in gambling. The onus was on the plaintiff and so judgment must go for the defendant, with costs.

MARINE MISDOINGS.

STOLEN CUPS.

Gaught throwing articles into the harbour in order to dodge seizure by the police, three coolies were prosecuted before the Marine Magistrate (Lieutenant Conway Hake, R.N.R.) to-day and fined \$10 each with the alternative of a fortnight in the cells. Evidence was given that they were on a coolie boat sailing across from Hongkong to Yau-mai on Saturday afternoon and when Sergeant Joy approached them in a police launch, they tried to avoid him. He got alongside, however, and saw that one man had a small bag of tea while another had his hands and his pockets full of cups some of which he threw into the harbour. The cups were stated to belong to a ship which sailed yesterday. The men said that the cups were given to them and denied throwing anything into the harbour.

A boatwoman was fined \$10 for overcrowding her craft. She had 60 people aboard instead of the 42 permitted by her licence.

KWANGSI WAR OVER.

CANTONESE CAPTURE THE LAST STRONGHOLD.

Lungchow, the last stronghold of the Kwangsi troops, after more than a month of serious fighting, was at last captured by the Cantonese troops on Friday afternoon, according to reliable information received from Nanning. Many guns and much war material were taken from the enemy. The fall of Lungchow marks the end of the Kwangsi campaign, says the Canton Times.

To celebrate Armistice day, the Hongkong Society of St. George will hold a smoking concert in the City Hall at 9.15 p.m. similar to that held last year.

Messrs. Pittendrich, Rungahs and Co., Ltd., advertise that they have removed to the 2nd floor of the Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road, Central. Entrance is from Duddell Street. Messrs. Wright and Lombly advertise that they have moved their office to the fourth floor of the same building.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FRANCE'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

GENERAL PERSHING PAYS AMERICA'S TRIBUTE.

PARIS, October 2. In the presence of M. Millerand, Cabinet Ministers, the Marshals of France, the American Ambassador, Admiral Niblack (commanding the American naval forces in Europe), General Allen (commanding the American troops on the Rhine, of which 500 picked men attended), General Pershing laid the Congressional medal on the tomb of France's unknown soldier at the Arc Triomphe. Ten thousand troops of the Paris garrison participated in the ceremony. General Pershing, addressing the tomb, said: "You gave your all for peace but your all will be barren unless a generous spirit of unselfish co-operation arises to replace hatred." M. Barthou, replying, said that France accepted the medal not only as proof of America's admiration but as a gauge of America's fidelity.

BELGIUM'S ALLIED INDEBTEDNESS.

GERMANY MUST PAY AT ARMISTICE DAY EXCHANGE.

PARIS, October 1. Considerable satisfaction is expressed at the decision of the American arbitrator according to which Germany shall refund to the Allies Belgium's indebtedness to them on the basis of exchange ruling on November 11, 1918. France alone will benefit about £100,000,000. The French viewpoint was strongly supported by England throughout the debate.—Heras.

PRAISE FOR WELLINGTON KOO.

RECOGNISED FORCE IN LEAGUE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, October 2. Reviewing the work of the Assembly of the League, the Observer's correspondent at Geneva, referring to Mr. Wellington Koo, says that he has gained markedly in the confidence since last year. His ability and character alike make him a recognised force in the Assembly.

ENOUGH GREEKS.

AMERICA WILL ADMIT NO MORE THIS YEAR.

NEW YORK, October 2. On the ground that the authorised quota of Greeks admissible for a year under the immigration law has been completed 371 Greeks were refused admission and will be repatriated.

GRAIN TRADE MOVE.

CHICAGO ANTICIPATES COMING LEGISLATION.

CHICAGO, October 2. The grain trade has anticipated the terms of the Capper-Tincher Bill regulating grain exchange and trading, which becomes effective on December 24 by ceasing trading in puts and calls on the grain exchange.

TREASURY BONDS.

NEW 5½ PER CENT ISSUE AT 98.

LONDON, October 2. A new issue is announced of 5½ per cent. Treasury bonds at 98 instead of 97 as hitherto, are redeemable at par in 1929 and convertible during 1922 into 3½ loan at the rate of £146 loan per \$100 bond.

VISITING DENMARK.

KING ENTERTAINS BRITISH ADMIRAL.

COPENHAGEN, October 2. The King entertained at dinner Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Nicholson, commander of a British squadron lying off Copenhagen, and other British naval officers.

CHICAGO JUDGE DEAD.

DEATH AT SEA ON VOYAGE TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, October 2. Judge Peter Grosscup, of Chicago, died on board the "Caronia" while coming to England.

OPERA SINGER'S DEATH.

DAVID BISPHAM DIES AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 2. The death is announced of the well-known opera singer, David Bispham.

POINT OF LAW.

SOLICITOR'S DEFENCE IN ARMS CASE.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, mentioned to Magistrate Orme this morning the "Elpenor" arms case, in which the chief Chinese fireman of the ship was last week remanded on a charge of having attempted to smuggle into the Colony 253 Mauser pistols, 1 revolver, and 24,250 rounds of ammunition. He asked for a further remand, explaining that he had only that morning been instructed for the defence.

The Magistrate pointed out that the accused had a week in which to engage a solicitor.

Mr. d'Almada replied that the accused had been in jail all that time. His friends had now come forward and made arrangements for his defence. On the defendant's statement as reported in the papers, said Mr. d'Almada, he would have a good defence on a point of law.

Mr. M. M. Watson, who appeared for Messrs Butterfield and Swire, agents of the Blue Funnel line, said that there could be no defence on the point of facts.

Mr. d'Almada pointed out that the accused had admitted dumping some packages into the sea, but did not admit possession of the packages. A remand was given until Wednesday.

A Chinese was charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with the theft of a chair, from a shop in Reclamation Street, Yau-mat. When stopped by a district watchman, the accused said that he had been paid ten cents by a man to carry it for him. Asked to find the man, he took the watchman to the shop, and tried to bluff the matter away. He was not successful. The chair was recognised as the shop's property, and he was given in charge. He repeated the story to the Magistrate, who did not believe him and passed sentence of one month's hard labour.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Another clean bill of health was returned for the Colony on Saturday.

Entries close on October 22 for the ladies' section of the Railway Cup golf competition at Fanling.

As the result of being knocked down by a tram car in Des Vaux Road yesterday, a Chinese is receiving treatment for injuries to his legs and body at Government Civil Hospital.

To-day the Harbour Master received a cable from the Coast Inspector Shanghai, asking him to inform shipping that the Tungsha lightship will be temporarily withdrawn on Oct. 11th and will be replaced by a gas light ship.

Suffering from injuries to his head caused by a stone accidentally falling on him while playing on the hillside at West Point, a small Chinese boy was yesterday removed to the Government Civil Hospital. His condition is not serious.

In the course of a street fight in Wanchai on Saturday afternoon, a coolie was stabbed in the arm with a dagger. He is now receiving treatment at the Government Civil Hospital. The assailant has absconded, but the patient has furnished the police with a description of the man.

For the second time owing to a strike, many Canton tea houses closed their doors yesterday. This time it is the tea house owners, and not the employees, who are on strike, as a protest against the extravagant demands employees exacted in their recent strike. As it was the busy season the tea house owners considered it best to give in, but now that the busy season is over, the owners believe they can afford to suspend business for several months and so starve out their employees and force them to modify their demands, says the Canton Times.

Harbours a 10-year old girl, was the charge preferred against a Chinese woman before Magistrate Lindsell this morning. The police applied for a remand, explaining that they had been unable to get a statement from the girl. Besides there was another charge relating to two small boys to be preferred against the accused. One of the boys the accused had claimed to be her son, but it was discovered that he was entrusted to her by his mother in the country to take to the father who lives in Wanchai. The accused took him to Kowloon instead. A remand until Wednesday was granted.

PEAK TRAMWAY REPAIRS.

TO-MORROW'S LAST CAR AT 9 P.M.

The Peak Tramway Company announces that to-morrow (Tuesday) night the last tram will run at 9 o'clock. Hitherto the repair work now in progress has been done after the last tram has run at its usual time, but to-morrow more time will be required to replace the old cable with the new one. This affects to-morrow only and the service will run as usual again on Wednesday.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 22 left there on Sept. 24 (noon), and is due at Vancouver on Oct. 2. The P. & O. s.s. "Karnar" is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on Oct. 4. The Mail Steamship s.s. "Nile" will be despatched from Hongkong to Suez, Suez, Suez, and Singapore at 3 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 3. The Pacific Mail s.s. "Golden State" (voyage 2 out) is expected to leave here on Wednesday, Oct. 5 at noon. The P. & O. s.s. "Dumera" left Singapore on Sept. 30 and is due at Hongkong 5 a.m. on Oct. 5. The B.I. s.s. "Torilla" left Calcutta on Sept. 22 and is due at Hongkong about Oct. 8. The T. & N. s.s. "Pennis Maru" arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 28, left on Sept. 30 and is due at Hongkong on Oct. 9.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED OUR OFFICES to fourth floor Bank of China Building, No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Hongkong, October 1, 1921.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED 122nd floor of Bank of China Building, 4, Queen's Road Central, to 123rd floor.

David Lee, Oct. 2, 1921.

PITTSBURGH, ROMAN & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, October 3, 1921.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

A HEWITT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP. Founded by the generosity of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce of the value of \$300 per annum and tenable in the Faculty of Arts by a poor student who would otherwise be unable to enter the University will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination to be held on November 28th, 1921. Candidates should bring a personal application to the Registrar before October 18th, 1921.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar. Hongkong, September 30, 1921.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

Smoking Concert: Armistice Night.

In response to suggestions made at the last ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY, the General Committee have decided to organise a Smoking Concert on Armistice Night to be held in the City Hall at 9.15 p.m. in the same manner as last year.

Circulars on the subject will be sent to all Members of the Society in due course.

A. H. K. COBB, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, September 30, 1921.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

New Course Fanning.

Second nine holes of the new course will be open for play from 8th October.

Bank Holiday: Weekend 8th to 10th Oct.

Competitions: Old Course. Fanning.

Bogey Pool Competition for men.

MIXED Foursome. Competition on MONDAY, 10th Oct. Post Entries. Ladies who have not yet received a handicap should send the necessary three cards to the Ladies' Secretary before FRIDAY, 7TH OCTOBER.

Happy Valley Course.

16th Oct. 1921 to 16th April 1922.

In addition to Thursdays and Sundays this course is available for Golf on Fridays (men only after 3 p.m. on Fridays), On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays that part of the course within 50 yards of the Race Course ditch in front of the fifth and ninth greens is available for putting and apprehending.

J. R. ROSS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, October 2, 1921.

UNIVERSITY CHAPTER No. 3666.

THE Consecration Ceremony will be held at the Masonic Hall on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, at 9.15 p.m. R. A. M. are invited to attend. Evening Dress.

5 DE OUTUBRO-DE 1921.

FESTA INFANTIL.

PAZ-SE publico, que em comemoracao do 110 Aniversario da Implatacao da Republica em Portugal, ha vera no dia 5 de corrente no Campo de Tennis do Club de Recreio em Kowloon, uma Festa Infantil (Chá e Sports) para as criancas portuguesas, começando as 17 horas e terminando as 19 horas, para a qual sao convidados todos os que subscreveram para a Festa de 5 de Outubro bem como suas exmas familias.

PELA COMISSAO DA FESTA, EDUARDO V. M. DE SOUSA, Presidente.

Kowloon, 3 de Outubro de 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of 4s each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

DR. H. T. HODGKIN, M.B., M.A.

WILL ADDRESS MEETINGS

At Under

Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1921 "THE NEW WORLD" City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

Chairman—H. E. LAURENCE, Esq. Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.S.I.

Friday, Oct. 7th, 1921, "THE WAY OF HOPE" City Hall, 5.30 p.m.

Chairman—Dr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.

Sunday, Oct. 9th "THE SALVAGING OF CIVILIZATION" Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

Chairman—H. E. LAURENCE, Esq.

Tuesday, Oct. 11th "THE REAL WORLD" Hudson May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

Chairman—Commodore W. BOWDEN-SMITH, C.B.E.

Meetings will last not more than one hour. Questions invited.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, October 11th the LAST TRAM will run at 9 o'clock.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, October 3, 1921.

GOLF.

LADIES' SECTION.

Railway Cup.

To be played on Old Course at Fanling, Ladies' Singles. Match play under Handicaps. Entries close October 22nd. Will all members who have not already received Handicaps kindly send Three cards of 18 holes Happy Valley Course or Fanling as soon as possible.

E. E. MOORE, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, October 3, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Sale by Public Auction, to be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of October, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of four Lots of CROWN LAND at the junction of Queen's Road Central and Pender Street, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for a further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Poles.	Annual Rent.	Value.
1. Inland Lot No. 2774.	11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6"	0.0001	12.000	511.000
2. Inland Lot No. 2775.	11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6"	0.0001	12.000	511.000
3. Inland Lot No. 2776.	11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6"	0.0001	12.000	511.000
4. Inland Lot No. 2777.	11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6" x 11' 6"	0.0001	12.000	511.000

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST CANON," From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship.

"WEST CANON" having arrived from SEATTLE via ports on October 3rd, 1921. Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hon Shan Godown Co., Nos. 16 & 17, Kennedy Quay, Hongkong, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Delivery Orders will be issued.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on Oct. 7th, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered on and after October 10th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents for H. S. S. B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Hongkong, October 3, 1921.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS & SHOES

IN BROWN

ALL WEIGHTS

AND

IN

BLACK

BROWN

BOX CALF

BROGAN

AND

AND

GLACE KID

GOLF SHOES.

\$18.50

\$25.00

TO

TO

\$30.00

\$30.00

PER PAIR

PER PAIR



SPECIAL VALUE
BLACK VIOLET BOOTS
FULL BOUND TOES
\$18.50 per pair
A few pairs in all sizes to go.

THE CHILDREN'S BOX

OF RECORDS

CONTAINING

NURSERY RHYMES
SIR RODGER DE COVERLEY,
SAILORS' BORN PIPE
AND
HIGHLAND FLING.
12 PARTS. 6 RECORDS.

AT ANDERSON'S

Sole Agents:-

Suzuki & Co.

SAKURA BEER

Alexandra Buildings.

Tel. 488 & 487.



Berger Paints

Colours, Enamels, Varnishes

PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS AND COLOURS. BERGER'S LIQUID KILN DRYING OILS are the best for all purposes. They are the only ones that will not yellow or crack.

MATRON. The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of White Lead.

STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative. BERGER'S VARNISH—OIL VARNISH, POLISH, JAPAN COLOUR, etc.

LEWIS BERGER & SONS, LIMITED. FACTORY OF APPLICATORS—STOVED GLASSWARE.

SOLE AGENTS: W. A. LOKLEY & CO.

MR. BERGER MADE FINE COLOURS IN LONDON IN 1788.

Do you know

that by putting Watkinson's Fansan in other waters in the refrigerator gradually reducing the temperature till Fansan is frapped you can prove for yourself that Fansan is of a different and finer fibre than that of any other known water?

SOLE AGENTS:-

CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

Tel. No. 124.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.	
Oct. 4.-I.C.S.N. Kwangchow.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-I.C.S.N. Hainan.	
7.-D.L. Hainan.	
8.-I.C.S.N. Hainan.	
9.-D.L. Hainan.	
10.-I.C.S.N. Hainan.	
11.-D.L. Hainan.	
12.-I.C.S.N. Hainan.	
13.-D.L. Hainan.	
14.-I.C.S.N. Hainan.	
15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-I.C.S.N. Hainan.	

AMOI.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
7.-D.L. Hainan.	
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14.-D.L. Hainan.	
15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

FOOCHOW.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
7.-D.L. Hainan.	
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14.-D.L. Hainan.	
15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

SHANGHAI.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

TIENSIN.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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13.-D.L. Hainan.	
14.-D.L. Hainan.	
15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

TAKU AND DALNY.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
7.-D.L. Hainan.	
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14.-D.L. Hainan.	
15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

NEWCHANG.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

TAKAO.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

SAIGON.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

SINGAPORE.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

BANGKOK.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
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6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

MANILA.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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16.-D.L. Hainan.	

CALCUTTA.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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16.-D.L. Hainan.	

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
6.-D.L. Hainan.	
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16.-D.L. Hainan.	

NEW ZEALAND.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

EUROPEAN PORTS.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

LIVERPOOL.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
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AMSTERDAM.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
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BRUSSELS.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
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PARIS.	
Oct. 4.-D.L. Hainan.	
5.-D.L. Hainan.	
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15.-D.L. Hainan.	
16.-D.L. Hainan.	

NO MORE MONKEY GLANDS.

RENEWED YOUTH ENTHUSIASTS WILL HAVE TO WAIT.

Candidates for renewed youth by the gland grafting process are likely to have to restrain their impatience. The stock of the breed of monkey used by Dr. Serge Voronoff, the Parisian surgeon for his operations is exhausted, and a fresh supply is not expected for some months.

The goats from which the doctor used also to take the rejuvenating glands need to be carefully tended for a long period before the operation. Those that were passing through this process at Dr. Voronoff's farm have been set upon by dogs and worried to death.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.	
Oct. 5.-B.F. Tyndarus.	
10.-C.P.S. Empress of Russia.	
15.-C.P.S. Montague.	
20.-B.F. Protellus.	
25.-C.P.S. Empress of Asia.	
30.-B.F. Empress of Japan.	
Nov. 5.-C.P.S. Empress of Russia.	
10.-B.F. Tyndarus.	
15.-C.P.S. Empress of Japan.	
20.-B.F. Tyndarus.	
25.-C.P.S. Empress of Russia.	
30.-B.F. Tyndarus.	

SEATTLE.	
Oct. 20.-O.S.E. Arizona Maru.	
25.-A.L. Silver State.	
30.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
Nov. 5.-N.Y.K. Fuchimi Maru.	
10.-N.Y.K. Katori Maru.	

PORTLAND.	
Nov. 11.-A.L. Montague.	

SAN FRANCISCO.	
Oct. 4.-S. & D. West Henshaw.	
10.-P.M. Go San State.	
15.-C.F.L. Persia Maru.	
20.-C.M. Nile.	
25.-C.M. China.	
30.-T.E.K. Sibiria Maru.	
Nov. 5.-T.E.K. Kure Maru.	
10.-T.E.K. Kure Maru.	
15.-C.M. Nanking.	

VALPARAISO.	
Oct. 21.-O.S.E. Portico Maru.	

NEW YORK.	
Oct. 15.-A.L. Jaden.	
20.-N.Y.K. Durban Maru.	
25.-N.Y.K. Delagoa Maru.	
30.-D.L. Harold Dollar.	
Nov. 5.-D.L. Harold Dollar.	
10.-R.F. Eurydice.	
15.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	
20.-D.L. City of Adelaide.	
25.-D.L. City of Adelaide.	
30.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	
Nov. 5.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	
10.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	
15.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	
20.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	
25.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	
30.-B.F. Grace Dollar.	

NEW ORLEANS.	
Oct. 21.-O.S.E. Portico Maru.	

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.	
Oct. 15.-D.L. Persia.	

DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.	
Oct. 11.-O.S.E. Seattle Maru.	

EUROPEAN PORTS.	
Oct. 21.-M.M. Armand Behic.	

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.	
Oct. 15.-D.L. Persia.	

MARSEILLES.	
Oct. 21.-M.M. Armand Behic.	

LONDON.	
Oct. 5.-O.S.E. Alibi Maru.	
10.-B.F. Pyrrhus.	
15.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
20.-G.L. Glenapp.	
25.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
30.-P.O. Sardinia.	
Nov. 5.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
10.-B.F. Pyrrhus.	
15.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
20.-G.L. Glenapp.	
25.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
30.-P.O. Sardinia.	
Nov. 5.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
10.-B.F. Pyrrhus.	
15.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
20.-G.L. Glenapp.	
25.-N.Y.K. Kure Maru.	
30.-P.O. Sardinia.	

HAMBURG.	
Oct. 12.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
17.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
22.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
27.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
Nov. 1.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
6.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
11.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
16.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
21.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
26.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	
31.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.	
Oct. 12.-H.E.A.L. Tisandari.	

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4.—N. Y. K.	Lisbon Maru.
10.—B. F.	Fumaens.
18.—B. F.	Telemachus.
1.—B. F.	Antiochus.
10.—B. F.	Peleus.
15.—B. F.	Knight Companion.

